

THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

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Subscription Rates to Out of Town Points, Postage Prepaid.

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The District Commissioners should devote appreciative attention to the request of the East End Suburban Citizens' Association looking toward the continued improvement of the Bladensburg Road and the extension of the sewer system in that part of the city. The service thus asked for is in line with the general betterment of Washington, and will, of course, tend to increase the desirability of the city as a place of residence. The expenditure contemplated is not great, and the estimates for the work may with advantage be included in the report to be submitted to Congress.

Only the other day the resignation of a naval surgeon brought to public notice the fact that the Navy Department is now unable to grant the customary leaves of absence after three years' service afloat, because of the shortage of officers. Now comes the news that difficulty is being experienced in commissioning a second flotilla of torpedo boats because there is a lack of officers to command, and that these must now be drawn from warships and cruisers, thus diminishing the complement of the latter. A condition so serious should not be without its effect on Congress. The new navy, begun by the building of a number of ships, can be formidable only in theory so long as there are not enough officers to command the ships.

From Minnesota comes the news of colder weather and the first snowfall of the season. The local weather forecast tells us to expect cooler weather, with brisk to high westerly winds. Old Mother Nature has been very kind to us thus far in providing an early autumn of exceptional mildness, but the seasons must run their course, and lower temperatures are now in order. If the rigors of winter impose undue hardship upon the public because of the prolonged coal strike, the sentiment in favor of a law providing for the compulsory arbitration of disputes between capital and labor will be vastly strengthened.

The lamentable accident by which the French aeronaut, De Bradsy, and a companion lost their lives while maneuvering a balloon above Paris yesterday is not so much a warning against experiments in aerostatics as an additional instance proving that only brave men who are cautious and careful as well should indulge in such experiments. In all likelihood the day will come when the practicability of aerial navigation is fully and satisfactorily demonstrated, but such demonstration will not be the work of men of the De Bradsy or Severo type. The man who takes not the chance more than is absolutely necessary is the type of man to whom the world must look for the solution of the airship problem.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

The District of Columbia has every reason to congratulate itself on the appointment to the vacant Commissionership of Henry L. West. Mr. West has been for years an intelligent student of District affairs. He has been brought into constant and intimate touch with Washington life and Washington interests. He has watched the processes by which laws are made for our restraint or our protection. He has measured the influences at work in Congress to retard our growth or foster our development. He is familiar with all those ins and outs of legislation which may make for municipal advantage or municipal detriment.

The new Commissioner has also the equipment for his post which comes from long and close acquaintance with District needs and District conditions. He has youth, energy, and adaptability, and may be counted on to make a useful and creditable record in the responsible office to which the President has just appointed him.

Some curious protests against Mr. West's selection seem to have reached the President from a certain quarter. But the opposition was futile, rather than avowed, and lacked the courage to declare itself in channels which were legitimately open to it. The President wisely brushed aside such objections as disingenuous and invalid, and, after much deliberation, made the choice thus covertly objected to on grounds of public interest and personal fitness.

Mr. West enters the District Commission with the cordial support and genuine good wishes of the Washington public. We predict for him a successful and agreeable official career.

GENERAL SUMNER'S DUTY.

The action of the Sultan of Bacolod in informing General Sumner that the Mindanao Moros do not propose to bow to American rule, and that they desire war instead, means, of course, that the American commander must proceed to teach these savages the error of their ways.

The campaign of punishment thus made necessary should be as aggressively prosecuted as is possible to General Sumner under existing conditions. This is an imperative duty, since the Moros of Mindanao must be brought to understand that American authority is supreme in the Philippine archipelago. Being a wild and fierce people, they must be dealt with as such until we have had opportunity to elevate them out of barbarism. If at the present time we employ military force for their correction—the only argument they are as yet capable of comprehending—the ultimate result will show that this was by far the more merciful way of dealing with them. If we hesitate to crush the rebellion now definitely declared the task of restoring order will be made the bloodier. The Mindanao Moros must be convincingly whipped now.

General Sumner can be trusted to perform this duty properly. In all likelihood the fact that he cannot make war on these savages without killing some of them will be seized upon by the anti-imperialists at home to raise another outcry of the "inhumanity" of our methods in the Philippines, just as was leveled at Gen. Jacob H. Smith for his punitive campaign in the island of Samar; but our soldiers must endure this injustice as best they can. The anti-imperialists are curious folk; in a conflict where Old Glory must of necessity wave they seem to be against the flag of their country every time.

MORE BLUECOATS NEEDED.

However optimistic one may be in regard to the moral tone of the Capital City, it must be admitted that the millennium is sufficiently distant to warrant the maintenance of an adequate police force. No doubt, the admirable condition of social order in Washington is largely due to the activity of the bluecoats; but it is notorious that for a long time the policemen have been too few for the territory to be guarded.

Major Sylvester, in forwarding his schedule of estimates for the Police Department to the Commissioners, has repeated his recommendation that the Police Department be brought up to a standard found to be necessary through long experience. He has advised an increase of sixty men, and requested a general advance in salaries.

The Chief of Police has been so capable and conscientious in his administration that his recommendations may be taken as showing the actual and urgent needs of his department. The exhibition of competent service afforded during the recent Grand Army encampment was achieved at the cost of sadly overworking the faithful men who wear the police blue. It is a reasonable proposition, however, that such extra burdens should not be

imposed indefinitely. Overwork means deterioration, and that is fatal to good police service.

In size the Washington Police Department is relatively inferior to those of most American cities; and it is undoubtedly the desire of the people that the Capital shall at least be abreast of other municipalities in this indispensable facility for the maintenance of public safety and public order.

AN OFFER OF PEACE.

The anthracite coal operators have at last awakened to a sense of their obligations to a suffering public, and have taken steps to end the coal embargo by offering that arbitration which they shortsightedly refused to countenance in their conference ten days ago with President Roosevelt. Mr. Mitchell, the representative of the striking miners, suggested that the differences between the men and the coal companies be submitted to a board of arbitration, nominated by the President, and pledged the acquiescence of the mine workers in any verdict given by a tribunal thus selected. Mr. Baer and the other operators who had responded to President Roosevelt's invitation stubbornly rejected the proposal, and declared that they would agree to no mediation which involved the settlement of colliery grievances on any common and collective basis. They had determined, they insisted, to deal with the miners as individuals, and they proposed the submission of all disputes arising at each colliery to the mediation of the local Pennsylvania courts.

Warned by the outburst of public indignation which followed their rejection of Mr. Mitchell's seemingly fair and generous proposal, the coal operators have seen the folly of their former arrogant and futile disregard of public necessities and public interest. With courage to acknowledge their mistake of ten days ago, and to correct it, they now retrace their steps and renew, from their own side, the offer of arbitration which, when made by Mr. Mitchell, they rejected. Their proposal, delivered last night to President Roosevelt, contemplates the appointment by him of a board of arbitration, which is to sit in judgment on the disputes between them and the striking miners.

This board is to have five members, one a mining engineer, one an army officer, also an engineer; one a sociologist, one a commercial expert on coal production and transportation, and one a judge on the Federal bench. This board is to investigate the conditions which have led to the strike and to recommend a settlement, which both sides will accept without complaint or protest. The miners are meanwhile to return to work on the terms in force before the strike began.

The coal operators maintain at least an appearance of consistency by still refusing to deal with the miners' union as such. They declare their willingness, however, to treat with the anthracite workers as a body, though not as a branch or offshoot of the larger bituminous union. Yet if the anthracite miners, as such, decide to make Mr. Mitchell their representative in negotiating the terms of the arbitration, they will accept this delegated authority as regular and final.

The offer now made by the operators is one that does credit—perhaps a tardy but still a genuine credit—to their sense of the civic and moral responsibility now weighing upon them. It is an offer which the public will applaud, and which the miners should freely and promptly accept. Having themselves already suggested such a solution of the problem, they cannot afford to discredit or refuse it when it comes as an olive branch from the operators' side.

We trust that there will be no delay on either side in giving binding force to an agreement to arbitrate—an agreement which will end by peaceful and rational means a conflict which has been carried far beyond the bounds of reason, and which has already inflicted unnecessary and wasteful losses on operators, on miners, and on a neutral and innocent public.

The Dowager Empress of China seems determined to make a record as an international society but this season.

Since the Sultan appears to insist upon it, nothing will probably give General Sumner greater pleasure than to whip the morose Moros into a more amiable frame of mind.

Can it be that our old and esteemed friend, "the European war cloud," is now appearing in the Dardanelles under Russian chaperonage?

The puzzle in the Congressional campaign situation seems to be, not which party will win, but which prefers to lose.

His visit to our National Soldiers' Home probably convinced the crown prince of Siam that republics are not so ungrateful as has been charged.

Navy Department experiments are proving that oil is an entirely satisfactory substitute for coal as fuel. He laughs best who laughs last, and the laugh may yet be on the anthracite operators and miners.

Nicaragua's new law providing for the imprisonment of all laborers found without employment promises to furnish shelter and food to many who might otherwise suffer.

Those Omaha school board members who have been arrested on charges of bribery may contend that they were striving to introduce modern methods into their department.

Although Judge Holmes cannot take his place on the United States Supreme bench until confirmed by Congress, he need not in the meantime "sit on the anxious seat."

After straightening little Miss Armour's dislocated hip for a fee of \$75,000, Prof. Lorenz, of Vienna, performed a similar operation on a poor child free of charge. Who says that poverty is without its compensations?

Surely it would be but proper if the laundrymen now holding their annual convention in Washington addressed the chairman of their gathering as Your Washup.

Although the settlement of the coal strike should not be made a partisan question, the people must of necessity regard it as a burning issue.

CURRENT PRESS COMMENT.

Violators of the Law.

DETROIT TRIBUNE—If any emphasis were needed on the demand which the representatives of many millions of coal consumers have thus formulated, it is provided in the inconceivably impudent assurance of the coal roads in demanding that their opponents, the mine workers, be prosecuted under the anti-trust law when they themselves are among its most flagrant and notorious violators. If they are so anxious to have the law enforced, there is no possibility of doubt that the public, almost without exception, will be infinitely pleased to see the first effort at enforcement directed against the complainants.

Miners Respecting Their Contract.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN—Although the operators have raised the price of soft coal to \$5 a ton and are making profits of millions of dollars out of the necessities of the people, thereby violating their implied contract to maintain the ratio of price to cost of production, the miners have made no demand for a share of the additional profit. The men are abiding by their contract and digging coal for 80 cents a ton.

No Men for Our Warships.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER—If a commercial vessel should attempt to cross the ocean with so small a complement of officers as is the maximum allowed a first-class battleship there would be no insurance granted and all of the commercial bodies would protest. These things are serious and call for immediate action. When the army was increased the officers were provided for. The navy was expected to get along with the old establishment under conditions much more onerous than in the army. What is the use of a first-class selection of ships and no men to run them?

Reciprocity the Safety Valve.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—The reciprocity treaty is the safety valve of the tariff. It affords a simple method of reducing duties here and there without going into the entire tariff question. Therefore, Republican Senators who oppose reciprocity treaties such as those now before the Senate play into the hands of the advocates of the general revision of the tariff, which all business men dread.

The Inventors' Greatest Chance.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Above other peoples, this is a nation of inventors. That is conceded everywhere. How tempting are the opportunities at this time for American ingenuity to put in use satisfactory substitutes for anthracite! Fame and fortune await the gifted beings who can solve the problems of this crisis.

COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and his sisters are entitled to the prefix of "royal highness" as children of a son of a British sovereign, and it is a mistake, therefore, to assert, as has been done in some of the English papers, that the Duke of Connaught has recently applied to King Edward for the grant of the prefix of "royal highness" for his son and his daughter. It is only with the third generation of descent from the throne that a prince of the blood ceases to be a "royal highness" and becomes merged in the nobility, and while Prince Arthur of Connaught is therefore a "royal highness" and has always been described as such in official documents and notifications, as, for instance, when recently he was created a Knight of the Order of the Garter, his children, no matter whether he marries a royal princess, a lady of the nobility, or a commoner, will cease to be "royal highnesses."

Prince Arthur of Connaught stands in precisely the same relation to the throne as the octogenarian Duke of Cambridge, who is a "royal highness," as a son of a younger son of King George III—a fact which the London papers which have been discussing the matter seem to have forgotten. The same rule prevails in Russia.

King Leopold is, I learn, one of the largest stockholders in the Anglo-American concern formed for working the concession acquired in the rubber producing district of Acre. King Leopold already controls, so to speak, the entire rubber output of the Congo Valley. Therefore there is considerable ground for according belief to the story which insists that he is at the head of an Anglo-American rubber trust, of colossal proportions, and which is to control the rubber output of the universe. Sir Martin Conway, in England, and several Wall Street banking firms are among the moving spirits in the affair.

But, as I have said, Leopold of Belgium is at the head of it, and when one takes into consideration the fact that rubber is an indispensable commodity of modern life, it will be understood how startling is the prospect of becoming subjected to the tyranny of the new "rubber king."

So much has been written in criticism of the Queen of Serbia that it is only fair to give the other side of the question. From a perfectly unprejudiced and impartial friend, who has recently been visiting Serbia, I learn that Queen Draga, although fifteen years or more older than her husband, looks not merely at a distance, but even at close range, several years younger than the King, who it is true is prematurely aged, which is not altogether surprising when the stormy circumstances of his career from his earliest childhood are taken into consideration.

The Queen's pictures convey the impression that she is tall, but she scarcely reaches to the shoulders of her husband, although the latter is not above the average height. That he is still entirely devoted to her is, my friend declares, apparent to anyone who sees them in one another's company, and the stories published by the Austrian and German gutter press concerning hand to hand fights between them, stories originated by the Karageorgievitch pretender, are unworthy of credence, and merely designed to injure the prestige of the present occupants of the Serbian throne.

For one thing the Queen deserves a good deal of credit. She has certainly succeeded in making a far more reputable man and a more respectable sovereign of her husband, and has weaned him from those profligate habits which he owed to the evil influences of his father, and of those unscrupulous Serbian statesmen who hoped by turning the young ruler's attention to frivolities to divert it from their usurpation of power at the expense of the throne.

Of course, this does not do away with the fact that Queen Draga lived openly with the King for several years prior to the sanction of the church being given to their relations. Nor does it affect the other antecedents of the ex-Mrs. Machin. But there is no doubt that since her marriage her influence upon her husband, and upon Serbia generally, has been to the distinct advantage of both.

In mentioning the various prerogatives which have fallen to the share of young Lord Dudley as the new lord lieutenant of Ireland, I find that the English papers state—and the American papers copy—that he enjoys the right to confer the order of knighthood on anyone, and incidentally relate the story how a former viceroy of Ireland, a Duke of Richmond, had, while in a state of post-prandial elevation, insisted upon conferring the honor of knighthood upon the "boots" of a small country inn, at which he was spending the night during a viceregal progress through the Emerald Isle. The "boots" happened to be married to the chambermaid, and the couple in consequence became Sir Timothy and Lady Maloney.

Since then, however, the viceroys have been shorn of this power of making knights, and now he is debarred from conferring the distinction, except in cases where he has previously submitted the name and qualifications of the candidate for the honor to the cabinet in London and obtained the latter's approval, as well as that of the sovereign. The practice of the viceroy impressing an official kiss upon the cheek of all the ladies presented to him at the drawing rooms which he holds at Dublin Castle in the name of the King, has likewise been abolished since Edward VII came to the throne.

Although Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza, the son of the pretender to the Portuguese crown, was acquitted of the frightful charges brought against him in the London criminal courts, in consequence of it being proved that certain of the witnesses against him had been guilty of perjury, the evidence was such as to lead his relatives to take

drastic action, and he has now been placed by the Austrian courts of law "under curatel," that is to say, reduced to the legal status of a minor or of a lunatic, deprived of all legal responsibility and civic rights, while the administration of his affairs is vested in the hands of a "curator," or trustee, precisely as if he were mentally irresponsible.

The trustee in the present instance is Prince Charles Louis of Thurn and Taxis, his brother-in-law, and there has been no opposition on the part of Prince Francis Joseph of Braganza to the arrangement, to which, indeed, he has been a consenting party.

As a rule people are placed under "curatel" either on account of insolvency and extravagance, or because of mental irresponsibility. In this case, however, no reason is given for the action of the court, the inference being that it is the mental irresponsibility which has been the cause.

It is only right and proper to add that there is not a vestige of truth in the stories to the effect that the prince formed part of the coronation mission of Austria to London. On the contrary, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, whose stepmother, Archduchess Marie Theresa, is an aunt of the young prince, declined to lift a finger in his behalf while in London, or to have anything to do with him, agreeing with King Edward that the only thing to do was to let the English law have its course in the disgraceful affair. MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Emperor William has bestowed the decoration of the Prussian Royal Order of the Crown, of the first class, upon Captain Sverdrup, the Arctic explorer. King Oscar of Norway bestowed the grand cross of St. Olaf on Captain Sverdrup last week.

Miss Helen M. Gould is expected to arrive in Norfolk soon. She will inspect the naval young men's Christian Association recently established there. It is reported that Miss Gould will perfect plans for enlarging the institution.

Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday to undergo treatment for his feet, which were injured in the far north. It may be necessary to have an operation performed, and he will probably have to remain in the hospital several weeks.

Lord Kitchener has appointed as his two principal aides Lord Ingestrup, eldest son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Herbert, eldest son of the Earl of Pembroke, both of whom are young men, but selected principally on account of their social standing.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt says of Queen Alexandra: "I did not realize for a moment that it was the Queen herself I was speaking to. I thought it was one of her daughters, so young and pretty did she look."

The Czar has just made a royal wedding present to his sister, Grand Duchess Olga, bride of Duke Peter of Oldenburg. He asked permission to make a cast of the balustrade of the magnificent staircase at the Chateau de Compiègne, and the lower part of the staircase of the Petite Trianon, which will be placed in the Sergueievskaya Palace as a gift to this newly married couple.

The Empress Eugenie proposes to give to the Louvre Museum a portrait of herself and Napoleon III in Gobelin tapestry by Winterhalter, as well as other works of art now in possession of the State, which she claims belong to her as legatee of the late prince imperial.

Lord Barrymore, whose wife was the daughter of the late General Wadsworth of Genesee, N. Y., is the only person in south Ireland who possesses a private railway station. The line between Cork and Queenstown runs directly through the most beautiful part of Lord Barrymore's demesne, Fota, and by way of compensation the railway company built a station at Fota. No one may stop at this station without a written permit from Lord Barrymore or his agent.

"UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES."

Editor—You know that fellow Squibb, who is always sending us what he calls "bright thoughts" for publication? It's about time to show him he isn't as smart as he thinks he is.

Assistant—What are you going to do? Turn him down hard?

Editor—No; I'm going to print a few of his bright thoughts.—Chicago Tribune.

Allice—What is vindictiveness, Marie? Marie—Well, it's the way you never will forgive that great aunt whom you never saw for not leaving you her diamond brooch which you have only heard talked about.—Detroit Free Press.

"It is certainly very curious," observed the Tobaccocon to the Wooden Inn, "to see how nicely things usually balance up in this old world of ours after all. For instance, there's the crooked people—just see how many of them are obliged eventually to live in straitened circumstances."—Syracuse Herald.

"I notice," remarked the facetious one to the man whose face bore evidence of a poor barber's work, "that you've had a close shave recently."

The victim glared. "Not as close as yours," he finally remarked. "You're the tenth man who's fired the same joke at me, and the rest are in the hospital."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Whenever the "Kicker" wrongs anyone by a misstatement it is always ready and willing to apologize. Last week we stated that John Hope, our enterprising grocer, was a fugitive from justice from Ohio. Mr. Hope has shown us papers to prove that he was sent to jail in the Buckeye State, served his time to the last day, and we therefore apologize and commend him to the good wishes of all.—Arizona Kicker.

"C. P. O." is kind enough to send in the following clever jeu d'esprit on the industrial and matrimonial situation:

Miss Elm de Siecle—Of course, you know that Clara's marriage to Prince Uzarle will be considered a morgue one?

Mrs. Upton Coal—Well! well! I do say, it is time for the people to take a stand, if that man Morgan has gained control of the marriage market.—Baltimore American.

"But," said Adam, with a puzzled air, "I thought you said we had to wear fig leaves and things."

"You silly boy," responded Eve, "can't you see this is my bathing suit?"—New York Herald.

The amateur philanthropist whose heart goes out to the poor sometimes loses it altogether.

SIDE LIGHTS ON NATIONAL POLITICS.

The New District Commissioner.

While the appointment of Henry Litchfield West as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, announced yesterday by the President, is largely personal, still there is in it an element of politics of peculiar interest to the national democracy. Mr. West and the Hon. Arthur Pue Gorman are intimate personal and political friends of long standing, and the Maryland Senator was one of his most insistent backers for the Commissionership. It is true that the new Commissioner and the President are old friends, too, and that he was strongly backed by Senator Lodge, who, by the President's public avowal, is the Chief Magistrate's most intimate friend. But at the same time it is generally recognized that had not Senator Gorman stood by Mr. West over all other Democratic applicants, it is possible that the President might have been induced to select some other District Democrat for the vacancy caused by the death of John W. Ross, who had been the Democratic member of the board for so many years. That Mr. West's appointment strengthens Senator Gorman in Maryland by the opportunity it gives this statesman to have freer access to the District patronage counter than he has had for several years, goes without saying. There is no reason to suppose that so stout a Democrat as Mr. West is naturally will be found gravitating toward Senator Gorman in all party fights involving the Senator's plans and purposes, particularly those of national scope. In quitting journalism at his country's call to office Mr. West leaves a profession which he adorned with his character and attainments.

Gen. Grosvenor's Strange Dispatch.

The Hon. Charles Henry Grosvenor seems trouble ahead—for himself, at least—and maybe for some important interests for which he has been fighting valiantly in Congress as chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. From Chicago the other day General Grosvenor sent a dispatch to Clement A. Griscom, of Philadelphia, president of the International Navigation Company, which runs the American line of steamers from New York to Europe, in which he said: "I go home tomorrow to face 9,000 mad coal miners, with a mine candidate against me." General Grosvenor's district is the seat of the most active coal mining industry in Ohio. Mr. Griscom does not live in the district. Neither is he a coal miner, nor is it known that he in any way is connected with the efforts now being made to settle the anthracite coal strike. Just why, therefore, the gallant Grosvenor should feel called upon to lay his troubles at the feet of the president of the International Navigation Company, who is not even a politician, does not appear clear. Still, maybe if the "nine thousand mad coal miners" who General Grosvenor has to "face" when he goes home should replace him in Congress with the "mine candidate" ship subsidy legislation might be held up much longer than it has already been.

Both May Be Unhappy.

It develops that the exchange of stations made by the President to suit the convenience of the Government in the case of Consul General Rublee at Havana and Consul General Bragg at Hongkong may make both of these eminent Wisconsin statesmen unhappy rather than they now are in their present stations. General Bragg, it will be recalled, wrote a letter to his wife soon after his arrival at Havana, that "it would be easier to make a whistle out of a pig's tail than to make American citizens out of the Latin race." This observation, even though it was made to his own wife, does not appear to be a person non grata to the Cubans, and in order to preserve the peace the President had to inform the Cuban government privately that he would relieve the strain at an early date by removing the gallant old general, who undoubtedly is loved by many of his fellow citizens for the enemies he has made. Now it turns out as follows to a friend in Milwaukee wrote about Hongkong: "It is no place for a married man accustomed to the ordinary comforts of life, to live. It is interesting to the stranger who may stay a few weeks, but to the permanent resident it is extremely distasteful." Thus it is not improbable that the President has made a bad swap all around.

Wants to Swear Mr. Jackson.

Over in the First Congressional district of Maryland the Democrats have nominated a candidate who has submitted to his Republican opponent, Representative Jackson, a novel proposition. This remarkable Democrat, Ellegood by name, has asked Mr. Jackson to go with him before a notary public or other official with the authority to stamp the great seal of the State of Maryland upon documents that thus become legal and binding, and there solemnly swear, de pose, etc., that neither candidate will spend one cent of money for votes. While there is no record of Mr. Jackson's refusal to enter into this compact, still there is no record of his having accepted the proposition. Pending further negotiations it is supposed that there is no obligation on either side not to spend in the canvass all the money required or available to set before the voters of the Eastern Shore the imperishable principles of government and of human rights upon which both candidates are applying. It should be the only consideration. It is not the time for details, but a movement was made. I understand that the Pennsylvania members have agreed that if the next House is Republican they will give Daltzell a unanimous endorsement, and continue a campaign with him that will be determined and successful. I am told that both Pennsylvania Senators have promised their assistance.

Preparing to Boom Daltzell.

The Hon. Thomas S. Butler, of Westchester, is the first member of the Pennsylvania delegation to speak out boldly in favor of the Hon. John Daltzell for Speaker of the next House. To a Washington friend Mr. Butler said the other day: "Pennsylvania should have the Speakership in the event of Republican success. Why not? Well, we will strike with the long pole, and if the fruit is not out of reach we will get it. Daltzell is a brilliant man. He is the parliamentarian of the House. I suppose the question of location will arise, it should not. It should be the only consideration. It is not the time for details, but a movement was made. I understand that the Pennsylvania members have agreed that if the next House is Republican they will give Daltzell a unanimous endorsement, and continue a campaign with him that will be determined and successful. I am told that both Pennsylvania Senators have promised their assistance."